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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CASTLE GARDEN-M JUGALEN'S CONCERTS. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Antony and CLE-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Dawn or THE STARS NIBLO 8. Broadway-BELLA-DECHALUMEAU

MATIONAL THEATRE Chatham street. The Cross of

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE RIVALS-AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-The FAIRY LIGHT GUALD-SLASHER AND CRASHER-Evening-THE WILLOW

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTEEL HALL, 441 Broadway Evinopia

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck WHOLE WORLD, 577 and 379 Broadway-Afternoon and

New York, Thursday, June 1, 1854

The New York Herald has now the largest circulati of any delly journal in Europe or America. The Daily BERALD circulates nearly sixty thousand

sheets per day. The Weekly editions-published on Saturday and Sun day-reach a circulation of nearly seventy thousand sheets

The aggregate issue of the Hazan establishment is about four hundred thousand sheets per week, or over moenty millions of sheets per annum.

The News. FROM WASHINGTON.

Under the telegraphic head may be found the pro-clamation of President Pierce against the fliibustering expedition which he says the government is d is now organizing for the invasion of the island of Cuba. The terms employed do not differ materially from those previously used in similar ns. It may be regarded, we suppose, as ne of the peace-offerings propitiatory of the Spanish government. The anticipated bellicose message on Cuban affairs by the Executive was not Congress yesterday, and as both houses have adjourned for some days the public is forced to be satisfied with receiving by instalments the programme of the administration policy in these im portant matters.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSIONS.

We have but recently recorded two terrible ox plesions of powder mills, accompanied by a melan-choly destruction of human life. One of these accidents occurred at or near Hartford, Conu., and the other at Saugerties, on the Hudson river. By the latter seven Germans, workmen in the mill were blown into fragments, pieces of their limbs being found at a distance of two miles from the scene of the disaster. But the climax of the catatrophes occurred yesterday morning, when five to: of powder, belonging to the well-known firm o Depont & Co., exploded in the streets of the city of Wilmington, Del., scattering death and destruction all around. The guppowder was contained I three wagons, the drivers of which were of cours annihilated, together with four other persons and fifteen horses. Five persons are known to be dangerously wounded. The dwelling of Bishop Lees. six private residences and six stables, were co pletely demolished, and some seventy-five other houses, were bidly injured. The inhabitants of Wilmington had, from the frequency of the explo sions at the establishment of the Messrs. Dupont become somewhat accustomed to such affairs: but the event of vesterday surprised them, and for a time it was believed by those not near the locality of the accident that an earthquake had occurred, so fearful was the concussion. It is not yet, and proably never happened.

Later accounts from Mexico have been received and the news may be found elsewhere in to-day's paper. All sorts of festivities were going on at th capital in honor of Santa Anna's alleged victory but which might with more propriety be termed a providential escape. It is, however, certain that he succeeded in making his way back without being overwhelmed, and that circumstance is seized upon by the government for the occasion of a great up roar. While all this is going on for the amasement of the ignorant populace, conspiracies are being hatched in every direction. Of course the most stringent measures are adopted to suppress every

We are still without any news from Europe. The steamship Arctic is now in her fifteenth day out

from Liverpool. Yesterday the examination in the fugitive slave case was concluded. The Commissioner has post-poned his decision until Friday morning. Not the slightest attempt at disturbance was manifested by the abolition sts during yesterday. The meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston has served as a sort of safety valve, whereby the accumulated vaporings of the fanaties pass off without any immediately dangerous results. The convention i represented to have been attended by an immens throng. The resolutions adopted go the wholfigure, and are really models in their way. John P Hale and others addressed the assembly. It is supposed that should the decision of the Commis sioner return the fugitive to his master, immediate steps will be taken to purchase his freedom, the negotiations previously set on foot for this object hav ing been suspended in order to completely vindisupremacy of the law and Col. Sutsle's rights in the premises.

The cholera has made its appearance at Nashville, Tenn. Fifteen deaths occurred from it at that place

We publish in another column a letter from John J. Crittenden relative to his connection with the Ward trial in Kentucky.

Late intelligence from Texas indicates the commencement of a general Indian war along the entire frontier of that State.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution direct ing inquiry as to the propriety of government be stowing a pension on the willow of Mr. Batchelder. the officer killed while resisting the attack of the mob at Boston. The President's veto of the Insane Land bill was discussed elaborately by Mesers. Hunte and Foot, the former in opposition and the latter in favor of the measure. A couple of fat printing jobs were disposed of ; one anthorized a salt five thousand additional copies of the Congressions Girte, and the other rejected the proposition to print one thousand extra copies of Sandford's report on the penal codes of Europe, and on the admini tration changes in France since 1848. The Senat djourned until Monday, when it will meet and furher adjourn until Thursday of next week.

The House, after referring a bill providing for he survey and sale of public lands in Kansas Terri fory, went into committee on the Pacific Railroad, when Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, attempted a do I which they avow to clob, then, but never in

fence of Mr. Soulé, our Minister at Madrid, from the charges brought aga net him by the anti-Nebraska democratic members from this State, and repelled the assumption that the repeal of the Missouri com promise was the first of a series of measures for the mation of a great Southern party, of which the annexation of Cube and a portion of Mexico forms a part, as set forth in the address of Messrs. Peckham, Maurice and Company. Now, it so happens that both parties in this quarrel have the advantage of possessing right on their side. Mr. Perkins is un-doubtedly clearly right in knocking down the big nobgoblin set up by anti-Nebraska men to divert public attention from the true point of their delin-quency; and John Wheeler and his confreres are indubitably right in their estimate of the fitness of Mr. Soulé for the important post which he holds at this important juncture.

CITY MATTERS. The market for breadstuffs continued firm yester

day, with a fair amount of sales. Pork was again freely sold at \$13 50 per barrel for mess. In Utica this article inbringing two dollars per hundred more than is paid in our market, and the butchers of that city readily offer New York prices for beef, and yet

fail to get a supply.

Coroner Hilton held the inquest yesterday on the body of Bernard Reilly, whose death was caused by a pistel shot wound discharged by a constable at Haverstraw. The jury found a very strong verdict against the officer. There are evidently two sides to this affair-we have one account in New York. and no doubt they have another version at Haverstraw. The evidence as given before the coroner will be found in another column.

Several temperance meetings were held last night. That in the Jane street Methodist Episcopal Church to sustain the alderman and councilmen in withhold ing licenses for the sale of liquor, was well attended As usual on such occasions, resolutions were passed and speeches delivered denunciatory of all who sold and all who countenance its sale. About seven hun dred dollars were collected among the audience to defray any expenses that may be incurred in the prosecution of unlicensed tavern keepers who may be detected violating the law.

The Newest Political Movements of the Day The breaking up of some of the old parties and the disorganization of others on account of the treachery and imbecility of their leaders, give an opening for the formation of new parties, with novel principles, novel tacties and novel platforms. And it now appears that the present opportunity is to be improved to the fullest extent.

We have heretofore given a full history of the native American party; and from that statement it may easily be seen that the native party grew up on account of the corruption and demoralization of the old parties; and the temporary success of the natives in this city when James Harper was elected Mayor, grew out of the disgust which a great majority of the voters experienced at the conduct of their former political leaders. This is precisely the case at the present time. The total defeat of the whig party in 1852. when General Pierce was elected President, gave to that party a blow from which is has never recovered. General Pierce has abandoned all the old democratic principles, and he has been abandoned by the democratic party. So the utter demoralization and dissolution of the democratic party, and the Waterloo defeat of the whig party, have left a large number of people without any party at all. It has opened he way for new parties.

The opportunity thus given has not been ne glected. We find two distinct parties now in the field, each claiming the favor of voters at the ensuing election. The first of these organizations is the temperance or tee-total party, and the second is produced by the revival of the old native party under a new name. The temperance or tec-total men have founded their party entirely upon cold water principles and their professed object is to bring about the enactment of a law making the sale of intoxicating liquors a criminal or penal offence. This is a very excellent idea as far as our social welfare is concerned, but one of doubtful expediency when considered from a legal point of

view.

The native organization is chiefly composed of old politicians from both parties, who are again struggling for supremacy, supported by position to the appointment of foreigners to any public office. This party has also gained a large number of adherents by exciting the old feeling of Protestant hostility against Roman

Catholic principles and progress. At this moment both these new political combinations—the tee-total and native parties are in a state of parturition; and they will owe their birth to the downfall of one of the old parties, and the utter corruption of the otherthe latter calamity being brought about by the breaking up of the present administration at Washington. Of the new parties, the temperance organization will probably have the great est numerical preponderance. The tee-totallers will muster more votes in the small town and villages in the interior of the State. The natives, or Know-Nothings as they are now called, will bring out their great strength in the cities and principal towns. The Know-Nothing organization made its first demonstration during the last election, when it was stated that this party could command five thousand votes. Their work was done entirely in secret, and nothing was known of them except what might be gathered from the lips of some "leaky vessel" who had been, unluckily for them, introduced into the mysteries of the order. Yet, at this time, the natives threatened to derange the plans of both parties, and almost defeated the election of one of the strongest men on the whig ticket-Mr. Blunt-the candidate for the office of District Attorney. The native candidate Mr. Shaffer, lacked less than a hundred votes of an election, and very few persons were aware that he was to be a candidate until the day of election. There are several native American orders-the Order of United Americans, United Sons of America, Guard of Liberty, and so forth ; one of these organization threw Mr. Shaffer overboard at the eleventh hour, and veted for Mr. Blunt.

Since that time the whig and democratic leaders have been very much puzzled to ac count for the mevements of this new party. It is stated that the order called the Know-Noth ings has, in this city, from sixty to one hundred lodges, and they are said to have enrolled from ten thousand to thirty thousand voters. Their meetings are held in secret, the memberare notified by means known only to the initiated and their mode of operations is founded upon on word-silence. By working in this mysteriou manner they hope to be able so to organiz their forces as to carry every election, in the city at least. In their private meetings, th very existence of which is unknown except t those persons who are entitled to be present they have long debates and agitating discussions as to the best means to be adopted in order to carry into effect the peculiar principles

public. It is difficult to find any person who is will ng to say that he is a member of this Know-Nothing order, as it is called.

It is, however, a fact that this or er is bitterly opposed to Irish and German naturalized citizens, Roman Catholics especially; in fact, the order is hostile to all persons of foreign birth; no m tter where they may have originated. Tere can be doubt no that the native citizens entitled to a vote, outnumber the n turalized citizensthe proportion is three natives to one fore gner. This fact shows conclusively that a combined movement on the part of the natives would carry the city by a sweeping majority, at any election, and produce considerable effect on the State. According to all accounts, if the Know-Nothing party continues to increase as it has heretofore, it will number in the city one hundred or a hundred and fifty lodges, and enrol on its lists thirty thousand or forty thousand persons entitled to vote. This would give them the city. The only party which will be found to make a strong fight against them will be the temperance men, and they will not be able to control many votes in the city, as they cannot bring to bear here the same moral influences which they will find very effective in the country.

There will be a curious and novel scene at the next election in this State. The democrats have two organizations, each of which will act against the other. The whigs will be divided on the temperance question-all the old organizations will lose much of their strength, and it seems highly probable that the new party will catch all the floating material, which will go to swell their vote to an extent that will surprise the old politicians.

Among other curious events of the day, it reems that the Irish and German residents o this city have followed the example set them by the natives, and have organized their secre political associations in every ward, upon the same general plan. The Irish are divided into two parties-one of which occupies Archbishop Hughes' platform, and the members of the other call themselves Young Irelanders. Among the objects of the last named party are these: the in corporation of Canada as part of this republic a revolution in England, and the liberation of Ireland. The Germans are chiefly agitated about their lager bier saloons, and are very much incensed at the idea that their liberty to drink as much of that beverage, and at any time and place, as they see fit should be in any danger of restriction. Altogether, the position of parties in this State makes up a very curious chequer-board, and the oldest players may well be puzzled to solve the problems presented to

What with the various organizations, suborganizations, managing committees and committees which cannot manage at all, political societies, secret orders, dismembered parties, and disgusted partisans, we have a battle be fore us which defies ordinary calculations as to results; at any rate, the events will be striking enough to command the undivided attention of the leaders at Washington, and prevent them from agitating the slavery question for a year or two to come.

THE HARD SHETAL CONGRESSIONAL ADDRESS-TOTAL SMASH UP OF THE NEW YORK DEMO CRACY.-The address signed by Hon. James Maurice, John Wheeler, Jared V. Peck, Rufu W. Peckham, and Andrew Oliver, of the New York hard shell delegation who voted against th Nebraska bill, has appeared in the newspapers If it were not so long we should give it a plac in our columns. The pith and substance of it however, may be summed up in a few words They justify their votes against the Nebrasko bill on the following grounds :-

It was not the bill originally reported to the Senate.

It was urged through by a tyrannical exercise of power on the part of the majority.

On the 11th October, 1852, excepting those in govern

ment employ, there were only three white settlers in all of Kansas and Nebraska. Consequently, there was no necessity for such a hurry with the bill.

The Indian titles are not extinguished in said Terri-

patronage upon Gen. Pierce, and against this our live hard shells enter an explicit remonstrance.

The bill violates the Baltimere democratic platferm of 1852, and the Compromise measures of 1850, and Gen. Pierce violates his inaugural. The bill is calculated to revive a m'schievous agita-

President Polk, Pinckney, Douglas, Atchison and other lemocratic authorities, are argely quoted to prove the

dissouri Compromise a binding compact.

The five refractory hards declare that they have rease to believe that the repeal of the Missouri restriction is but the first of a series of measures for building up a powerful Southern sectional party, to be headed by the

And these are the reasons which they offer for voting against the bill. Cui tono? What is to follow ! The soft shell lea lers and the soft shell or ans have still more violently taken the field against " the Nebraska iniquity," as they term it; and where, then, are the New York democracy? Are Francis B. Cutting Mike Walsh, Thomas W. Cumming, Peter Rowe John J. Taylor, William M. Tweed, Hiram Walbridge, William A. Walker, and Theodore We brook—the nine hards and softs who votes the bill-are they sufficiently strong to renize and re-unite the New York democratic party upon the Nebraska platform? Are not some of them high in favor with the administration, while others are dead against it? How, then, are they to agree upon a plan for re-organizing the party? The thing is out of the question. The party in New York is substantially smashed up, knocked into pieces, and gone to the dogs. The work com menced with the free soil spoils system of the administration has been beautifully accom plished by the healing expedient of the Nebraska bill. Where the administration is next to turn up defies all human calculation. But we know exactly what it has done for the triumph ant, glorious, and uproarious New York demo cratic party of 1852. 'It has divided it, subdivided it, and left the fragments to eat up each

other. Grand, gloomy, and very peculiar, exceedingly funny, and prodigiously perplexing, is the foggy prospect thus opened before us for our next November elections. There is no whig party, no democratic party, on the track. They are washed away, and their loose materials, after floating broadcast upon the tide, like driftwood in a high freshet, will be found when the waters recede, high and dry, in mixed masses of rubbish, at the head of every island and projection of the shores of Salt river. The way is thus opened for the temperance party or the Krow-Nothings to sweep the State next fall, unless the anti-slavery movements of So ward and his allies and the Van Buren free oilers should rally a grand national organization of both the old political parties to the rescue.

At all events, it is perfectly clear now that

the whig party is destroyed—that the demo cratic party is destroyed—that the fragments of both are adrift—that they are beyond the reach of the administration, and that our ap proaching State election will be a "free fight" etween the temperance party, the Know-Nothings, and the anti-slavery party, unless the Union and conservative men of all parties should take the field upon the broad platform of the constitution. The Baltimore platform. whig principles, the administration, and all such corrupt and exhausted coalitions, are exploded and obsolete ideas. Hard shell manifestos and soft shell resolutions are perfectly absurd. We must have a reconstruction of parties upon the constitution and the new and progressive ideas of the age, or the outside factions of the day will sweep the State, pre paratory to such a scrub race of abominations in 1856 as will utterly demoralize the country and break up the Union.

THE KANSAS AND NEBRASKA EMIGRATION SCHEME.—We perceive that a member from Missouri has moved in the House of Representatives in Washington for the establishment of a land office in the Territory of Kansas. This will meet the necessities of the immense emigration to that country, resolved upon by the anti-slavery societies; and perhaps, also, resolved upon by the citizens of Missouri, with. or without their slaves. Let the office be established; for the Massachusetts five million anti-slavery emigration scheme appears to be working very successfully. And we admonish all those of the South who count upon getting Kansas as a slave State by the mere abstraction of the repeal of the Missouri line, that it will not answer. The act of Congress leaves the question of slavery in Kansas to be settled by the people thereof. This is perfectly fair; and if the anti-slavery people outnumber the Southerners when the Territory shall ask for admission into the Union as a State, the South must expect to be turned out. That's all. And perhaps in a single year this thing may be done, unless the South are disposed to fight out the question in Kansas, and get up their counter-emigration societies accordingly.

We desire to see a fair trial between the abolitionists and the hottest of the Southern secessionists in Kansas, and we should therefore like to see a powerful movement in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missis sippi, and Arkansas, to send in all their intractable politicians J. the secession, nullification, and repudiation stripe into Kansas Territory, to confront the abolitionists of the North upon a common battle ground, face to face. Thus, with victory upon either side, in a fair contest, the country will be content; and if the two hostile elements destroy each other the Union will survive their loss, and their places can be readily supplied by better materials. Let the abclitionists, free soilers, and Southern secessionists go out together; and as the Cabinet is made up of about half-and-half, the Cabinet should join in the emigration on both sides Gen. Pierce, with the Scarlet letter in one pocket and the Nebraska bill in the other, may take either side at his discretion. Kansas is the word now. Nebraska can wait awhile.

THE WATER ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.-The citizens of Brooklyn are to vote this day on the question of supplying that city with water by means of an aqueduct, which will conduct the water from certain streams on Long Island to the city. It is well known that Brooklyn is dependent at present on wells, and disterns for the supply of the inhabitants with water, in the same manner that the city of New York was previous to the introduction of the Croton water. The question of introducing the Croton into this city was submitted to the vote of the people in the year 1835-nineteen years since -and carried by an overwhelming vote; and seven or eight years transpired before the joyful event of the introduction of the water was celebrated by our citizens.

Although Long Island abounds in copious streams of pure and excellent water for the use men and animals, the idea of supplying th rapidly growing city of Brooklyn and vicinity with that indispensable element, from the sources of these island streams, was not brought forward until about ten years since, when Doctor E. F. Peck, then residing in Suffolk county, but now a citizen of Brooklyn, introduced the subject through the public press. The people of Brooklyn, however, were incredulous, and the late distinguished civil engineer, Douglass, made a report to the Common Council, in which he gave the opinion that the streams on Long Island would not afford a sufficient supply for Brooklyn. He therefore recommended a supply from wells, the water to be elevated from a large number of such wells, to one of the hills in the vicinity, and distributed through the city in pipes. After the death of Mr. Douglass, the Brooklyn Common Council called on Wm. J. McAlpine, Esq., late State Engineer, to examine the subject, and he reported in favor of the plan of supplying the city from the streams in the Island, giving it as his opinion that water sufficient for the purpose was to be found in the streams in Kings and Queens counties. Surveys of those streams have since been made, and the question is this day to be decided by the votes of the people of Brooklyn, whether they will accept the proposition to obtain their supply of water from the source. We do not enter into the various questions which have arisen respecting the speculations of individuals or contractors, who nay desire to benefit themselves, on this subect, but presume the people of Brooklyn will endeavor to fully understand the question before they give their votes.

LIQUOR SELLING IN NEW YORK .- The Board of Excise has been sitting at the City Hall since the first day of May; applications for licences have been received from thirteen wards, and about two thousand licences have been granted. It is a source of joy to all good citizens to know that the number of licences granted this year will be, at the present rate, one-third less than the last.

Marine Affairs. Salling of the Europa.—The Cunard steamship Europa

salled at noon yesterday for Liverpool, with 115 pas

SAVANNAH STRAMSHIPS -- The steamship Knoxville will cave this afternoon at four o'clock.

LAUNCH OF A PACKET SHIP.—The Liverpool packet ship feremiah Thompson, of about 1,800 tons measurement will be launched this, Thursday, afternoon, between on and two o'clock, from Mr. Patterson's yard, foot of North Sixth street, Williamsburg. She is owned by Mesers Thompson & Nephew, and is to be placed in their Blace

Coroner's Inquest.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Coroner yesterday held an in-quest on the body of William Reese, a native of England. ged 28 years, whose death was caused by agoldentally falling through a grating of a building in Twenty soos street into the cellar, producing an injury which can his death. Yearlet secondary.

duced a new feature in what is called negro singing. Their hall now appears like a neat little theatre; there is a capacious parquette, reserved seats in the orchestra, a gallery, and a nest little stage, with a pretty curtain, and a neat set of scenery. The establishment has a the atrical license. The first part of the entertainment is after the old style, but the second is a buriesque upon the "Connambula" of Belliui. It is done in three acts, with good scenery and costumes; the characters are supposed to be negroes—Amina is Dinah, Elvino is Gumbo and so on. The language is not very witty, and the suc cess of the burlesque is owing to the odd alternation o Bellini's music with popular regro airs, the excellen style in which the music is sung, and the dash and spirit with which the affair is rattled off. The act drop is not down over two minutes, and in that time the stage is neatly set. The chorus is small, but very correct and effective. All the popular aim of the opera are pre-served, and given without mutilation. The lady who served, and given without mutilation. The lady who sings the music of Amina does it fairly, all things considered. Her method might be improved, but her voice has power enough, and the low notes are especially round and firm. Mr. G. S. Buckley merits high praise for his rendering of "All's Lost Now" and "Still so gently." He has a pure, high and sweet tenor voice, and his style is marked with taste and correctness. Mr. Percival has a good bass voice, and gave "As I View New" in good style. R. B. Buckley was very funny as Lary Joe (Alisso), and the performance, altogether, was a pleasant one. The burlesque has been in existence for suveral years, we believe, but it could not be done better than by the Buckleys. We have no doubt that it will amuse large audiences for many nights. The per-formance is concluded at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

Lecture on Chemistry, to Mutes, by Pro-

fessor Doremus.

Professor Poremus delivered a lecture on chemistry to an audience of deaf mutes, in the lecture room of the Medical College, in Thirteenth street, last evening. The audience, though not large, was very respectable, con-sisting mainly of mutes residing in the city, and a few of the pupils from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Fiftieth street. In the asylum a high class for the study of chemistry has been established, through the exertions of President Harvey P. Peet, and is eminently successful. The cture last evening was the beginning of an effort to bring this study before those beyond the influence of the asylum and who have never before had an opportunity to learn this science. At eight o'clock Professor Dore-mus commenced his lecture, the subject being "The Properties of the Different Gases." The lecturer spoke at length upon the nature of oxygen, nitrogen and hy-drogen—their powers and uses, their relations to air and water, and illustrated their properties by various experi-ments. The Rev. Thos. Gillaudet, the pastor of the con-gregation of mutes in this city, who hold their meetings in the lecture room of the University, acted as the interpreter or rotester forester, and the professor apole as if addressing an ordinary audience of hearers. The countenances of the audience at various times beamed with delight and admiration upon the performance of the experiments, to them so new and wonderful. A lecture on chemistry can be translated to an audience of mutes more easily and rapioly than any other, for the reason that they can see for themselves the various experiments, and need only to be told the agencies employed—the names of the gases, acide, &c. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Carlin, a mute artist of this city of some celebrity, on behalf of the audience, by signs which were translated by the Rev. Mr. Gillaudet, returned thanks to Professor Doremus for the lecture he had delivered. He said the mutes present had been highly delighted with the evening's entertainment, and were gr-teful to the Professor for his kindness in thus instructing them. They had understood all he said, and hoped, hereafter, they might pursue the study in all its detail. He said chemistry was yet in its infancy—much more of nature was yet to be revealed; and as the science hereafter progressed, he hoped the mutes might keep sace with it. In reply, Professor Doremus and that if his lecture had been to the mor any interest, the gratification of knowing it was a sufficient reaward (or all the trouble. The audited so rapidly that the Professor spoke as if addressing an

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

The trotting match for \$1,000—postponed from Tuesday on account of the weather—mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between two bay mares, one driven by James McMann, and the other by Harry Jones, came off yesterday afternoon. The race was won by the mare in charge of Harry Jones, named Fanny D. It was

a closely contested race throughout.

McMann's mare was the favorite previous to the start at 100 to 40, at which large amounts were posted; bu after the third heat the betting changed, and Panny D became the favorite at 100 to 50. Drivers were changed Biram Woodruff taking Harry Jones' mare, and George

Hiram Woodruff taking Harry Jones' mare, and George piece drawing the ribbone in place of Mr. McMann. The track was in good order; the attendance quite large.

First Heat.—McMann won the pole. His mare took he lead, and went to the quarter pole half a dozen lengths in front, in forty-foor seconds, Jones' mare having broke on the turn. Harry closed up protty well on the backstretch to the half, where McMann was a couple of lengths ahead, in 1:27. Around the Jower turn they were pretty close together, and continued an until herry's mare broke up. McMann then left him, and won by a length, in 2:52%.

Scood Heat.—They were started nicely, McMann taking the lead an open length to the quarter pole, in forty-five seconds. The pace was quickened on the backstretch without a change in their positions, McMann possing the half mile pole in 1:27. On the lower turn harry closed up, preparing for a brush up the homestretch, and after making it, and reaching the wheel of McMann, his mare broke up, and was beaten there or four lengths to the score. Time, 2:53%.

Zhird Heat.—Harry Jones let Hiram Woodruff drive his more

Pomestretch, and beat him a length to the score. Time, 2:45½.

Fourth Heat—100 to 50 on Hiram's mare. George Spicer changed places with McMann and took his mare in hand for the remainder of the sace. Good start. Hiram led around the turn, notwith tending he broke up. They were lapped at the quarter pole in forty-three seconds. Down the back stretch Hiram continued to lead by half a length to the half mile pole in 1:22. Spicer's mare then broke up and fell off badly; but rallying again, she trotted anely home. Biram won by half a dozen lengths, in 2:45½.

Time, 1:02/4-2:07-2:07-2:06-3:08.

Gen. Florce was the favorite previous to the race at 10: 10:20. He was the favorite heats very handity, but in the third he bothe up hadly and just saver his distance Kato then beat bim like fourth and fifth heats very easily. The last heat was trotted in the dark.

TO THE RIFTUR OF THE HERALD.

Hundreds of your subscribers and thousands of the so
vere an pople, for whose benefit I suppose our gov
ertment was established, complain greatly at the practice of the Perseury of the United States and Minto! the

cent to get a small supply. The brokers are thus parton leed, and the people are taxed on this mint and treasury action

Oblige us, if you please, and write a paragraph for us, telling the treasury to compel the sub-treasurers at the different deposits of public maneys, to exchange sliver change to applicants who will bring at least three gold dellurs; this will be just one hundred three court pleess—and to deliver it che and ten cent pleess in all sums of fite dollars and upwards, and they will have counting by putting them in bundles of not less than five dollars. The members of Congress who urged these laws to give accommostating sliver change to the people, had no conception that there would be an understanding that its people should be taxed to obtain it, and the mint should with at the exaction of the brokers.

A chap near the Post Office has had for months past, a sign out, "Post Office change." I went in with a gold dollar, and he sade he sold it at two per cent advance. Have the undence absted by delivering us from brokers; we will take them from the sub treasury; three sollars in three cent ple es, and five dellars and upwards in five and ten cent pleces. A SUESCRIBER OF 15 YEARS.

The Fitch Testimonial. Ame unt heretofore advertised.

Ket ham, Rogers & Bement.

W. Wetmore.

D. Meyr & Stucken.

W. h. Jones. \$2,270

United States Instance—This Dray.
United States Instance Court.—Nos. 48, 52, 38, 74 to 18, 50, 51, 83.
Suprems found—denoral Term —Nos. 12, 40, 14, 15, 2, 2, 3, 6, 17, 17, 20.

tration was made last night in the Ninth ward, by the temperance party, in favor of the course pursued by the aldermen and Connollimen of that ward, in refusing to grant licenses for the sale of liquor. The persons by whom this meeting was got up, had another object in view—the collection of money for the prosecuon of such as have continued to sell liquor in of the authorities. A appears that some of these par-ties have adopted an appears that some of these par-ties have adopted an appears that some of these par-ned the temperance populo, determined on bringing the subject before the courts, are about engaging counsel for the purpose. The dealers, instead of selling their liquor, make a present of it to all one are willing to pay three or six cents for a cracker or a glass of water. In this way, they effect their purpose, despite of the temperance men-and it now only remains to be seen whether they will be sustained by a legal vertict.

meeting of the Ninth Ward Young Men's Temperance Alliance, were read and adopted:—
Whereas. "The Ninth Ward Young Men's Temperance Alliance have read and adopted:—
Whereas." The Ninth Ward Young Men's Temperance Alliance have beard with unfeigned satisfaction and pleasure of the rempt and encretic measures which the alderman and cemeliman of said ward have taken for the appearance of the said ward have taken for the said ward have taken to the ward—the allowed the said ward of liquor in this ward—the allowed to make the peace to the said the said that the

hem is the store ment of existing laws against the sale of intexiesting dribls without licens; provided in the sale of intexiesting dribls without local sale of intexiestating dribls, either openly or printely, is not only subject to more fine, but deserves the everyst sale of intexiesting dribles, and should be locked upon as a law-breaker and desorganiser, alike langerous to the moral and civil welfare of the ward.

Man Sauren Secretary Jas. Smyrn. Secretary
The following resolution, presented by Rev. W. R
GORDON, was also adopted:—
Resolved, That we hall with delight the noble stand taker
by the Alderman and Coun climes of the Minth ward, in re
fusing bleeness for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the
ward, and that they have theysby commended thomselves to

thanks of the tribute of the duty and the interest of the citizen of the kinch ward to to tiff their due appreciation of the important services of the Alderman and Councilmen by affording them all the all in their power to a cure within the ward a hecoming respect to their wise decision, and an observance of the law existing in the ward and the councilment of their wise decision of the ward of the law existing in the ward.

A collection of between six and seven hundred dollar was raised, and after a temperance song by the choir

the meeting adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S WATCH CLUB TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
Last evening a meeting of the Young Men's Watch Club
Temperance beciety was held in the building No. 68 Eas
Broadway, where were assembled out very few persons
Brother Reads, in the absence of Mr. Mills, the erator of
the evening, addresses those present on the awful effects

and take the pledge.

RIGHTH WARD JUVENILE TEMPERANUE SOCIETY.
Last evening the higher Ward Juvenile Pengaerance
Society held a me ing at 185 Spring street. About a
deren persons were present. A variety of highly intercating temperance of a were using and breathfreese
were delibered by Messers. Touseley and Frence. Joe
Blackner presided.

A Young Gru Let —We would call the carnest attention of the pelice and other public efficers, as well as of citiens in general to the advertisement published in our paper this morning, offering a reward of 2000 for the restoration of the daughter of the advertiser to her parents. The young girt has been missing from No. 37 Montgomery street since Honday last.

The Watter —This is certainly a strange spring. There is certainly in nature a serwe loses somewhere, or the she has the lover and ague, for the whole season of buds and blocarms has been one constant alternation between tever and chilis. One day the atmosphere is suffry with a summer sun, and the next it is almost freezing with boreal blasts. In the present uncertainty of the weather one cannot tell see right whether to by over gauze and goesamer, or fur tippets and overcoats, for the

The Alderman and Councilman of this ward have adopted the same course as that pursued by the others who have gone tefore them, and refused to grant licenses to my keepers of mere perter louses, but to those only whe keep hotels or public louses where entertainment may be had for man and beast. But few were licensed yesterday, and a great number were refused. It is amoning to see the beliggered spirit displayed by the disappointed applicants. Gathering in squads through the wiegs of the hall they discuss the matter among them selves, and swear vencence galinst all reformers and temperence men at the next election. In the face of all this, however, the Commissioners are firm, and refuse to extent the privilege to sell spiritness figuors to anywho do not come within the requirements of the law.

Annual Merund of the Rolling of the licksites, are now holding their annual meeting at the Quaker churches in Rose and Herter streets. The males and females hold their meetings separate. The present annual conference of this sect is very well attended, and at the recent annual meeting of this society, held in Philadelphie, of the one hundred and twenty representatives scattered over the whole Union, all were present but eight. A few years ago, the annual meeting of this sect was held in the first week to May; but their presence in the city so regularly brought wat weather, that it became proverlial to say when it stormed, that "the Quakers week in town." In consequence of this, of late years the time of meeting fast been changed to the last of May; and even now stormy skies usually attend them, as if indeed the clams were watchful of their movements. Over in the Seventh ward, in Fast Broadway, landson and the streets crossing these appear to be the min residence of the Quakers and in this section of the city, at the present time, their bounds in the shale. These are a very quiet, civil people, their main motto tells; "Mind your own business," and so fully do they ashere to this, and ordernes will continue perhaps a tertupi

sohere to this, and "pursue the even tenor of their way," that by all charges they are very much respected. The present annual conference will continue perhaps a forting ht.

EARLY VERTABLE—Strawberrais—Epicurians will be glad to learn that early vegetables, the choicest of the seases, are pouring into our markets very last. Old positives may now be given over to seed, or those too poor to incologie in the "earl; growth." On Tuesday Your handred barrels of new potatoes were received at Washington Market from Charleston. They were wholesaled on the cock for \$5 and \$6 per barrel, and are retailed for whateversawate the speculator can obtain upon this cost. Old potatoes are selling for \$5 and \$4 50 per barrel, and find slow sale at that, against the rush for their younger relatives. Stawberries—the large delicious strawberries, that make the mouth water to look at them—are already set out in the fluestarray upon the fruit stanle of the market women, and decorate the show vindows of our huxurious city asleons and restaurants. These are wholesaled at \$5 per hundred baskets, and are retailed at from ten to twelve cents in the market. The supply of this queen of fruits is fast increasing Pineapples are becoming quite pleaty—in fact too much so, for many of them have agreenish appearance, and are better calculated to promote cholera morbus than health. Some of them, however, are rips and fine. They are selling from \$5 to \$11 per hundred, the wholesale price. New peas is another of the great delicecies just added to the stock of our market. They are sold at \$5 per harrel, and \$2 per bushel in the pod. Sallast and ratiches are plenty, and are aching for \$1.5 per hundred head. Last but not least of the market produce, which delights good livers, are printed to the market produce, which delights good livers, are printed to the market produce, which delights good livers, are printed to the market produce, which delights good livers, are printed to the market produce, which delights good livers, are goodeberries, now relinin